

Hong Kong Telegraph

No. 3916

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000
PAID-UP £685,500

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months..... 5 per cent.
6 " " 4 "
3 " " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £2,551,093.15.0

BANKERS: CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES: PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST: ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager. Hongkong, 6th November, 1894. [310]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £100,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors: D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Steerforth, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1894. [7]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months..... 5 per cent.

" " 6 " 4 "

" " 3 " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [363]

PROTECTIONS.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 £833,533.33-
EQUAL TO \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YEE MOON, Esq.

LOU TEO SHUM, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST. Hongkong, 19th December, 1894. [404]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

ICHUA THEUNG FAT, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [404]

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS of PREMIA for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 10th instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1894. [1138]

THE PHARMACY.

"TANSAN"

THE NEW JAPANESE TABLE WATER Recommended by leading Medical Men in Hongkong and China.

Analytical report by ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., and EDWIG GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., London, shows that it contains 8 per cent. more Iron than Carbonate than any water from similar Spas.

"TANSAN" "TANSAN" "TANSAN"
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
FLETCHER & Co.,
The Pharmacy,
25, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1894. [128]

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HACHET & Co.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

D. R. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.
(Dose for Adults is 15 to 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFILUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSPHELA, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Companies.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [146]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORITY of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1894. [1404]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAIN F. H. PLUMMER,
(LATE OF THE PATAGONIAN NAVY.)
THE OLDEST STEVEDORE IN MANILA.

STEVEDORE AND CONTRACTOR.

COALS and all kinds of STORES

SUPPLIED on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Manila, 15th October, 1894. [1033]

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.

The only Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER. Dispatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & Co.,
18, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [1604]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

12, GLENALY BUILDINGS.

Mrs. GILLANDERS.

Hongkong, 2d July, 1894. [1732]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGION PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1894. [1768]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM
MR. J. SALTER AND MESSRS. SLAZENGER,
A NEW STOCK OF THEIR FAMOUS MAKES OF

TENNIS BATS,
IN A VARIETY OF WEIGHTS AND SHAPES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1894. [16]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

W. BREWER has just received a Fine Assortment of JAPANESE HAND PAINTED CARDS.

Also an entirely New Series of CHINESE CARDS.

A Handsome and very appropriate CHRISTMAS BISCUIT to Home Friends,

12 PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS of HONGKONG, handsomely bound, £3.50.

SKETCHES in an AROUND SHANGHAI, ILLUSTRATED with PHOTOGRAPHS,

and handsomely bound.

BOXES of JAPANESE NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES, charmingly designed.

A Large Assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS from all the best makers.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [1675]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

BOARD AND LODGING FROM \$5.00 PER DAY.

HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH Conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all MAIL STEAMERS.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
"KREMLIN"
A. B. C. Code.

TELEPHONE,
No. 32.

BOARD AND LODGING FROM \$6.00 PER MONTH.

ROOMS TO LET on 2ND and 3RD FLOORS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply to R. TUCKER,

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

R. LYALL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. [1299]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF SHIP AND ENGINE STORES OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR—INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE No. 97. [1155]

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East.

4, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1894. [147]

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1894.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF

**ILFORD DRY
PLATES,**

t. b. 1/1, 10/8, 12/10,
and are offering the same at popular prices.

**SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED
PAPER,**
3 pl. in. ins.

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

**THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY**

Has received by the S.S. Sydney, and from
other sources the Very Latest Novelties

in

**CHRISTMAS CARDS.
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.**

Comprising:—

JAPANESE and ENGLISH CARDS, hand-painted and of Artistic Designs; JAPANESE VIEWS, VIEWS of HONGKONG and TYPES of NATIVE CHARACTER,

Also,

FURTHER SUPPLIES

Ex S.S. Bombay and Canton of

**WHOLESOME CONFECTIONERY
AND
DELICIOUS SWEETS.**

These Shipments include:—

CADEBURY'S SPECIAL CREAMES,
PATE D'APRICOTS, JORDAN ALMONDS,
CARAMELS, PRALINES,
CHOCOLATE, OYSTERS,
DESSERT CHOCOLATE,
BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK,
EVERTON TOFFEE, ASSORTED TOFFEE,
FRYS CHOCOLATES,

MIXED BONBONS, NOUGAT,
TANGERINE, BISBURTS,
ORANGE PASTE, ROLLS,
&c., &c., &c.

together with

FANCY BOXES,
which are very suitable for Seasonable Presents
for LADIES and CHILDREN.

AND

**FRENCH CONFECTIONERY
AND
CONSERVES,**

from the very best Parisian Houses including:—

FRUIT JELLIES, PARISIENS,
CRYSTALLISED APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
GREENGAGES, &c.,
in large Assortment.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1894.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of "The Hongkong Telegraph" will always be open for the fair discussion of controversial topics, it is distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than 12 M. of the previous day.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

"The Hongkong Telegraph" has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is the only newspaper in Hongkong which can be relied upon for circulation.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telchuk Central Exchange is No. 2. Telegraphic address "Telegraph," Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

**SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.**

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CZAR AND THE PRINCESS ALICE.

LONDON, November 26th.

The marriage of the Czar of Russia and the Princess Alice has been duly solemnized.

In his marriage manifesto the Czar remits all arrears of taxes and State loans to the princess; reduces the sentences of all undergoing terms of imprisonment and deportation, and, sixty-three of the Poles, who were exiled in consequence of the rebellion, have been allowed to return.

(From China Gazette.)

[To be taken for whatever they may be worth as they are specially contributed by the Japanese News Bureau.]

STALE NEWS.

TOKYO, November 19th.

One division of the Japanese Army left Kinchon on the 15th, and the other division of Marshal Okuma's brigade left Tsu-tien-wan on the following day for Port Arthur.

NEW PORTS IN KOREA.

The Korean Government has resolved to open two more ports to International Commerce in the Peninsula, namely Mukpo (Mopo) in Chullido, and Choo-yong (Kyoko-gen) on the Tatsung river.

MORE NEWSPAPER VICTORIES.

November 21st.

Official reports have been published here showing the progress of the First Army, under Marshal Yamagata, in Manchuria. A detachment of that army attacked the Chinese entrenched position at the town of Hsien-yen on Sunday, the 18th inst. The strength of the defending force was reported to be 20,000, but after some three hours' resistance, the Chinese deserted their positions and fled towards the north-west. Five guns were amongst the trophies.

Hsiu-yen is a large town situated at some distance from the west branch of the Ta-yang river, and is about forty miles from Feng-huang-sheng and about eighty-five from Newchwang.

(Special to Shanghai Mercury.)

JAPANESE BLUFF.

YOKOHAMA, November 21st, 11.35 a.m.

An official telegram from Admiral Ito has been received, dated Ta-tien-wan, November 18th, stating that the principal Chinese fort, with four gunboats, are inside Wei-hai-wei, and that for two days the Japanese fleet made every effort to induce them to come out; but it was fruitless, so the Japanese fleet returned to Ta-tien-wan, leaving a portion of the fleet to watch Wei-hai-wei.

THE JAPS.

CHIEFOO, November 22nd,

The whole of the Japanese fleet is at Ta-tien-wan. The Japanese troops are marching south of Port Arthur. News of an attack is expected soon.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 7th.

The Chinese silver loan of million taels, at seven per cent., which was placed here was considerably covered.

A well attended meeting of merchants and manufacturers took place at Manchester to-day. A resolution was passed for the establishment of a Cotton Market as well as a Cotton Association in Manchester. The Managing Director of the Manchester Ship Canal Company announced that the Company was prepared to receive tenders from India by telegraph for the direct shipping of piece-goods from Manchester to India.

NEW YORK, November 7th.

The Tammany Hall Democrats were utterly defeated by their opponents here; the cry being "Municipal Corruption." Owing to the success of the Republicans at the polls their majority in the House of Representatives will now exceed the Democrats' and the Populists' combined by fifteen.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 8th.

The remains of the late Emperor Alexander were, on Tuesday evening, conveyed in torchlight from the Imperial Palace to the Church in Livadia. In silent but solemn procession were the Emperor, Nicholas, the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Sergius and Paul, the Prince of Wales, and several members of the Imperial Family, high Civil, Military and Naval officers and dignitaries of the Orthodox Church, who arrived from various places to take part in the obsequies. The body lay in state the whole of yesterday at the Church and was visited by a large number of local inhabitants and people from Yalta and the surrounding districts. A most imposing procession was again formed yesterday from the Church to the pier and the body was taken and placed on board a man-of-war to be conveyed to Sevastopol.

After lying in state at Sevastopol the remains of the deceased Emperor will be transported to Moscow where also it will lie in state for a day or two. From Moscow the body will be conveyed to St. Petersburg.

MESSES FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOUL OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

Messes for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor will be said in the Orthodox churches and chapels in the Crimea. During the three days' ceremonies in that peninsula the State will give dinner to the poor at each stopping-place of the body en route to St. Petersburg. Immense precautions have been adopted by the authorities throughout the route.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8th.

A full return of the elections which have now come to hand show that the Republican majority in the House of Representatives will be fully one hundred.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11th.

The remains of the Czar reached Moscow to-day, being escorted throughout the journey by the Emperor Nicholas and several Imperial and Royal personages. The body was received at the station by the clergy, the Grand Duke of Russia, and the Generals and high Civil and Military functionaries. The clergy recited the prayers of the Church, and the coffin was then placed on a hearse and taken to the Cathedral in the Kremlin amid salutes of bells. Numerous Churches and Chapels in Moscow streets en route were draped with black with mounting arched crosses and with black ribbons and flags. The processions

slowly winding its way, presented a grand and solemn spectacle. The procession to the Cathedral lasted two hours. The coffin was, on arrival at the Cathedral, removed from the hearse and placed in the centre of the Chapel Ardent, where the body now lies in state.

LONDON, November 13th.

The London Gazette contains a declaration to the effect that the duty of the Chinese Customs is merely to examine the limits of the International zone, and not to delimitate a neutral region in the vicinity of the Mekong. Mr. Scott is gazetted as head of the Commission.

The Marchioness of Queensberry has obtained a divorce. The proceedings were conducted in camera.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1894.

brilliance. Behind the hall of audience were placed a body of troops. Everything was in perfect order and spotlessly clean. The reception took place in the midst of the most profound silence which added to the grandeur and solemnity of the ceremony.

The following is translated from the official *Peking Gazette*: "On Monday last, his Majesty the Chinese Emperor gave audience in the Wan Hua Tien to the following Ministers: American, Russian, British, French, Belgian, Swedish, and Acting Minister for Japan (?)." The Italian Minister, Signor Bartoli who was at Chefoo, was unable to reach Peking in time for the audience.

The *N.C. Daily News* of the 19th instant states that a letter received at Shanghai from Peking dated the 13th is to the effect that the Foreign Representatives were received in audience by the Emperor on the 12th in a building near the palace, situated in the Forbidden City, but not in the palace itself. The letter of the Netherlands' Minister, who was compelled by illness to be absent, was presented for him by Prince Kung. All is now perfectly quiet at Peking. The probability now is, it is added, that China will sue directly to Japan for peace, and not ask any more for the intervention of any foreign Power.

NANKING.

(*"N.C. DAILY NEWS"* CORRESPONDENT.)

Nanking, November 21st.
It is reported here on good authority that our new Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, is not to remain with us. It is said that some time ago he submitted a memorial to the Emperor regarding the present war in which he set forth very clearly that the Chinese troops as at present armed would never be able to cope with the Japanese. The paper is said to have contained over three hundred items, among which was a recommendation that the army should be re-organized on western principles. As an answer the Emperor summoned him to Peking to undertake the reforms which he suggested. He will probably enter into full sympathy with Major von Hanckens in his plans, and it is to be hoped that his sound advice, his enterprising spirit, and unquestioned patriotism may be able to redeem the Government in some measure from the foul disgrace which the shameless corruption and cowardice of its chief officials have brought upon it. The vacancy which will be created here by his going is to be filled by the transfer from Kansu of H.E. Governor Ying, who was once before suggested for this post.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, November 19th.
Major von Hanckens has been away for several days, making further arrangements in the military and naval matters committed to him. Though he did not see the Emperor, he was able to consult with Prince Kung and the members of the Tsui-well Yen-ku, and that is all any one can manage to do.

The rumors as to the capture of Port Arthur still continue. It seems from the latest report that the Japanese troops have marched on from Tientsin, and are now making a slight attack on the port. In the rear, the foreigner whom was committed the management of the mines and explosives has left for Chefoo. In all probability the fort will be taken, with all the large supply of powder, ammunition and guns.

The Viceroy Li is still to retain his position and is not to be succeeded by Vicerey Liu, who would be rather useless, judging from his actions at Nanking. The Viceroy here may have had bad men around him, and been hoodwinked both by natives and foreigners, but he has done better than any one else, and is not the man to be turned down just now.—*N.C. Daily News.*

THE PROPER STUDY.

In the *Essay on Man* Pope tells us that

"The proper study of mankind is man."

This line is often quoted thus—the noblest study of mankind is man. The word noblest is not unsuitable, but for the purpose of this article the genuine word proper will be most convenient. We thus get a title for the article and we get a good catchword for the argument. Man, who has spent much labour in studying the world outside him, has hitherto devoted but little time to acquainting himself with the world of his own body.

Mary Ann was the daughter of a respectable master, who supported herself by keeping a little shop. One evening in the parlour behind the shop she entertained a small but select circle of friends. There were Mrs. Grocer, Mrs. Butterman and a few other ladies of the neighbourhood. Accidentally the scholastic progress of Mary Ann formed a topic of conversation. The girl had lately been sent to a new school, where physiology was part of the routine. Mary Ann was proud of her acquirements. She discoursed of blood-vessels and of gastric juice and of processes of nutrition. Her select audience were deeply shocked.

Next morning Mary Ann was the bearer of the following epistle—

"Dear Miss Carpenter,—Please don't let Mary Ann learn anything more about her inside. It isn't any use and, besides, it's rude."

Women nowadays are showing a restlessness under the old conventions. They are on the march towards new ideals. The road where they pass in procession is lined with many spectators. Some of these openly or secretly may be sympathetic to the new movement. But there are those who keep angrily telling each other "It isn't any use and, besides, it's rude."

If the proper study of mankind is man—it behoves us to inquire what precisely is the meaning of man. A learned grammarian informs us that "Man is a term embracing woman." We hastily add that the word embracing must have been used in the sense of inclusion. If the aforesaid unconscionable term ever takes to embracing with any other meaning, grammar is severely unobservant—and so we are. But the point is that just as in some act of Parliament *as means*, so when we talk of making a study of man it is woman that we delight to study. In *The Princess* the poet Tennyson tells us that

"Woman is not undeveloped man."

But diverse—

Now this is exactly what modern science is saying. Woman has been developing herself along a line which is not the line taken by her lord and master. Possibly that word *master* will shortly become obsolete. We would be understood only to employ it apologetically and with our line of retreat kept open. No existing convention can be quoted as a necessary law for the future. Prejudice and convention gives man the tangent line—the temporary direction, which the curve of national progress dots for the moment accept. A curve as we know bows from each successive tangent line—an infinitesimal portion in length. The transition from one tangent line to another is managed with extreme gentleness. Nevertheless each tangent line ceases to direct the curve. It is forgotten—it becomes obsolete.

The geometer may think of a straight line—but nature never keeps a straight course for more than a time indefinitely. Geometers may

draw perfect circles, but nature never draws them. A circle curves round with unchanging rapidity and it ends up just where it began. There is no such cycle in the existing universe. In this world there is never a present which is a mere duplicate of a past.

If we would gather trustworthy information regarding men and women—their similarities and their dissimilarities—our inquiries must range over many ages and over many lands. Civilisation hitherto has been differentiating the two sexes. In other words, the men and the women have been made more contrasting. Viewed from a little distance a Hottentot bridal couple are much more like each other than is the case for a bridal couple in England.

When a man of European race grows to maturity, the proportions of his body—as compared with those at his birth—have been greatly altered. In length his head has only been doubled. His trunk has nearly been trebled. His arms may have been quadrupled. His legs may be fully quintupled. The woman as she grows will show similar changes, but they are not carried quite so far. In this structure she remains intermediate between the child and the man.

Usually an English boy is taller and heavier than an English girl—provided that the ages are the same. But between the ages of 12½ years and 14½ years the girl is both the taller and the heavier. Before such a statement as this is confidently put forward, some fifty thousand cases will be examined. The girl attains to puberty earlier than does the boy, and her growth—as she sees her maturity—is correspondingly more rapid.

In the old Greek statuary we have true presentations of the well-developed man. But the Greek sculptor was not equally faithful in his delineation of the woman. Of set design, he altered her hips with a view to alterations in her limbs. Subsequent artists have not condemned the Greek plan—in fact they more or less have done the same. Between the relative claims to beauty of the male and the female, artists have usually been divided. Generally they modify the female form by introducing a little element of the man. For example, we may see depicted an angel who is drawn as essentially feminine. But her arms will be the arms of a boy.

Let a man flex and unflex his naked arm. Then he will notice that the two portions which meet at the elbow are not so set as to be capable of forming one straight line. Similarly let him sit and unflex his leg at the knee. Then he will see that the thigh and the lower leg are really set at an angle. In other words, even the most perfectly made man is a little knock-kneed. Now in woman this characteristic is greatly intensified. Frequently the artist refuses to recognise this feature—so he narrows the hips and he alters the whole shape of the limbs. Thus Tintoretto gave to his women a long, straight leg mostly borrowed from the other sex.

A man has one style of running. A woman has a different style. The small-hipped savage woman does not show the difference as much as does the large-hipped woman of Europe. Moreover, in the latter case the differences are occasionally accentuated by some fashionable absurdity of dress.

Among natural functions that need not be altered by the process called civilisation, we may reckon the function of breathing. The Australian savage has not in the manner of his breathing wandered at all from the pristine simplicity of nature. As his lungs alternately fill and empty, the regions round his navel have a cyclical rise and fall. These appearance are equally reproduced in the youthful Regent Street dandy and in the university athlete.

The wife of that Australian savage gives her evidence in the same direction. But it is otherwise with the lady of modern Europe who wears a tight corset. Nature being disallowed, the natural movements create others that are artificial. In the man we see hardly any movement in the breasts during the process of breathing. But in the civilised and fashionably dressed woman of Europe the movements are almost entirely of the breasts. It must be admitted that in this respect mere nature looks less picturesque than art.

As to the evil of the corset from a medico-athletic point of view, the evidence is indeed overwhelming. But charming is the service which that machinery performs in revealing a new home for the sigh. Were the sigh to be born some ten inches lower, its tender romance were gone. We must, however, remember that such notions are really entirely modern.

Some ancient peoples have placed the seat of love in the stomach. Even in the Bible we do not read of tender hearts, but of bowels of compassion. We should not in these days consider that an emotion of love was poetically treated if it was likened to a process of digestion. Later on the tender feeling was supposed to be located in the liver. A girl of that period would see the exquisite beauty of the couple.

"Sighs be murmured by the river
Fair Maud accept this hand and liver."

But the girl of our own times would probably reason as follows—"The hero is an elderly Nabob. He has just returned from the East. His fortune is greatly enlarged—so also is his liver. We will need careful nursing and Maud is invited to undertake that duty."

This only shows how careful we should be when we are writing poetry—to have our language quite up to date.

The British Public are now in a fever of impatience for the long-promised volume of *Poems*. In one of the new pieces will be found these lovely lines—

"Oh speak the word before we part,
Be Muses of this throbbing heart."

In later centuries my poems must still be all the rage. But by that time the heart will be recognised as merely a pumping machine. It will cease to be the head-quarters of the little blind god. Thus the much-instructed physiological Fanny of the future would comment on those lines somewhat as follows—"Why, the poor dear gentleman is subject to palpitations. Really he should not be allowed to marry."

My publisher's descendants will no doubt carry on the business. They must employ some poetical gentleman to revise my poems and that beautiful couplet must have fit thought restated.

On reflection we come to see that poetry is something like theology. Now and then each is the better for just a little resetting.

The fact is that from age to age as science grows and as literature grows, our standards of truth and our standards of refinement become more elevated—more exciting.

In early times all domestic manufactures were in the hands of the women. In those days the arts were merely practical—they were not what we now call artistic. By and by the arts passed into the hands of men and at once the artistic faculty was awakened. It cannot, however, be inferred that essentially the man is more artistic than the woman. For whereas the woman simply made pottery or other articles for the use of her own household family, a man undertook to manufacture in large quantities for the use of a village or the tribe. Thus it may have been simply the specialisation of his industry that caused the artistic faculty to appear.

Even to the present day a man specialises more readily than does a woman.

In dramatic art women have more than equalled men. But hitherto in all other forms of art men have unquestionably led the way. But it is not impossible that after a few more

hundred or thousand years women may in other branches of art succeed in coming level with men. Science cannot recognise the absolute inferiority of the female sex—for any particular industry—until it is quite certain that the opportunities given to women have been fully equal to those given to men.

The mere fact that it is the woman who bears children and that on her devolves the chief part of their nurture and protection and training during the early years of their lives, this alone severely handicaps the woman if she strives to attain to that excellence in any branch of art or of knowledge which her husband has facility may reach.

Nevertheless women on the whole are becoming more intelligent—more fit to be true companions to men. During their farther progress onward and upward many social conventions may have to be broken and much hard prejudice shattered.—A. Ewbank, in *Indian Engineering*.

THE MODERN STEAMER.

What may be the ocean passenger steamer of the future is indicated by a certain letter received by the Postmaster-General of England in relation to the ocean mail service. It contemplates a steamer of six hundred feet long, to attain a speed of fifty miles an hour, to carry only passengers, mail, and light packages. It is claimed that a steamer of this speed could go from England to Halifax in two and one-half days and to reach New York in a few hours additional would be necessary. The true ocean express steamer would probably be of a similar type to this. As no heavy cargo could be carried, the vessel could be built on the lines of a yacht. And, if her hull were given up almost entirely to engines and coal, a very high speed might be maintained even under adverse weather conditions. It seems as if there must be in the near future some modification of the very fast steamers of the present time. It may be said that aside from specially advertising the lines to which they belong they have proved themselves a losing venture. Besides, in the case of certain of the very latest of them, at least six months of the year they are out of commission. The cost of repairs and general renovation before going into active service again is considerable. Although they are most beautiful creations, it is a question whether it will be deemed a wise course hereafter to continue to build them to run just for the accommodation of strictly first-class travel which is practically what is being done now.

There is a great deal more pleasure than profit in following out this course. And it is to be doubted whether the satisfaction derived from a record-breaker compensates for its non-paying qualities. It may be that it does, but it seems much the same as an ownership in a fast horse, that is kept not for racing but simply because of its beauty and speed—it is the sense of gratification arising from possession.

Certainly it gives distinction to the owning line.

Professor Virchow, the German scientist, believed Dr. Behring's diphtheria serum exercises a strong protective effect for weeks, but that it remains to be seen whether the effect is permanent.

The Eiffel tower is to be removed from Paris to Baltimore at a cost of \$600,000, and set up in the latter city as an ornament and speculative enterprise connected with the Fair to be held in 1893.

England has the advantage of other nations in safety of railroad travel. In 1893 not a single passenger of the 40,000,000 conveyed during the first six months of the year was killed while travelling on a train.

The *France Militaire* says that the French and Spanish Governments have agreed to the boring of two railway tunnels through the Pyrenees to connect the two countries at Saint Jean and at Oloron.

Trabucco, who was implicated in the Orsini conspiracy and condemned to imprisonment for life, but who was released by the Commune, has started from Antwerp on a tour of the world. Trabucco is now seventy.

Since the assassination of M. Carnot, the caterer at Cete who sold the dagger to the murderer has, it is said, been indicted with orders for weapons of similar pattern and size to that used on the fatal night at Lyons.

The *Paris Review Scientifique* prints statistics of the loss of life in railroad accidents, according to which Russia and not—as has hitherto been believed—the United States is the most dangerous country for railroad travellers.

The latest pretender to the "throne" of France is Mohammed ben-Bourbon. He claims descent from one of the Bourbon princes, who went to Algiers at the time of Louis XIV. He is a cattle-dealer at Bougie, in Algeria.

The most novel exhibit at the International Exhibition at Amsterdam next year will be an "electric restaurant," which will serve its customers with a complete dinner automatically, and without the assistance of waiters.

The precautions which have been taken for the protection of the President of the French Republic have in no way been relaxed. The police bicycle corps is now used for this service whenever the President drives about Paris.

It is estimated that 12,000,000 tons of coal are used for gas-making annually in England. A train of coal wagons three miles long, each wagon holding a ton, would be required to bring the coal for an hour's supply of gas.

At Lucca, in the province of Foggia, Italy,

the "Mala Vita" gang, which had been in existence since 1882, has just been broken up. It was an organization bound by oaths to live by robbery. Sixty-eight members have now been sent to prison for terms of from five to ten years.

An amusing scene occurred in Stuttgart the other day. The King's daughter Pauline always goes out in very plain attire. On this occasion she passed a sentinel who did not recognize her and neglected to perform the proper salutation. A sergeant across the street made violent gestures to make her grasp the situation, whereupon the guard said to the Princess, "Say, Miss, the sergeant over there wants to see you."

A football has made its way so far in Germany that a Frankfort team has just visited England, it plays the Rugby game.

At Leeds there is an electric clock which has been continually ticking since 1840. Its motive power is natural electricity.

Alma Tadema and Sir John Millais received diplomas of honor, and Burne-Jones a first-class medal, at the Antwerp exhibition.

The *Hongkong Telegraph* is the first newspaper to publish the results of the examination for the Hongkong Observatory, 27th November, 1894.

After many years' delay the spire of the Cathedral at Ulm has been finished recently. It is said to be the highest in Europe.

President Casimir Perier's late tour of France was made in a carriage so high that no hand could reach him with a digger-thrust.

A bill providing for a monopoly by the State of the refining and sale of spirits has been introduced into the Austrian Reichsrath.

One effect has come from the new tax on inheritance in England. Instead of bequests,

gifts are being made while the donor is alive.

English occultists are intensely interested in the case of a Manchester weaver whose eyes magnify objects to fifty times their natural size.

On the charge of being engaged in a nihilist

conspiracy, thirty students in the Technological Institute of St. Petersburg were arrested recently.

Mohammedan widows find it difficult to remarry.

An association to assist them in finding husbands has been organised in Turkey.

In 1893 there was an increase of 10,000 horses and mules in Ireland and a decrease of 31,863 cattle and 316,205 sheep. Pig increased 236,893.

In France 148,000 families have claimed exemption from certain taxes recently voted by the Government, on account of having seven or more children.

An Indian carpet, weighing three tons, and made by the prisoners in the Agricola gaol for Queen Victoria, has just been received at Windsor Castle.

Twenty-five miles of the Congo Railroad,

forming the first section between Matanga and Kege, are now completed. The work has cost \$10,000 a mile.

The poverty of Venice is notorious.

Under normal circumstances a man throws off two pouds every day inensible and insensible perspiration.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—99 per cent., prem., buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000 paid up,—82½, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$125 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$61 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 185 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$143 per share, sellers.
Yankee Insurance Association—\$77, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$175 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$75 per share, sellers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$7 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$24 per share, sales and sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$66, buyers.
Indo-Chin Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$30, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$50 sales and sellers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$148 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, sellers.

MINING.

Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$4 per share, buyers.
Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.50 per share, sellers.
The Path Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.90 per share, sales and buyers.
The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.75 per share, sales and buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$20 per share, sales and buyers.
The IJmuiden Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4.50, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—7½ per cent. premium, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$18 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, sellers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$8 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$10.

The Shamian Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$22, sales and sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$18 per share, sellers.

Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, buyers.
Dakin, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$31 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$12 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$75, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.2/0
Bank Bills, on demand2/0
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight2/0
Credits at 4 months' sight2/0
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight2/0

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand2/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight2/4

ON INDIA—

T. T.186½
On Demand187

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T.73
Private, 30 days' sight73½
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)80.47
Silver (per oz.)28½

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen.
Mr. J. G. Buckle.
Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet.
Miss Cox.
Captain Van Corbeck.
Mr. H. Crombie.
Mr. R. P. Dipple.
Mr. J. P. Dowling.
Mr. D. Farquharson.
Mr. J. Hansen.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.
Mr. John J. Hoar.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.
Mr. G. Holmes.
Mr. J. E. Maesae.

Mr. Morton Jones.
Mr. Medhurst.
Major and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. J. L. Proter.
Mr. Sandlands.
Mr. and Mrs. Sansom.
Mr. F. H. Shadley.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Findlay.
Smith and family.
Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. Taylor.
Rev. and Mrs. Wallinge.
Capt. Geo. Vlaveas.
Mrs. H. Wilcox.

Per *Talchow*, from Ang-kin.—One lady and 2 children, and 15 Chinese.
Per *Sydney*, from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mrs. Ars, Messrs. Bredie, Boening, Davis, Galas, John Walter, C. Brown, N. A. Sieb, H. W. Kenneth, Jean Corval, B. Dagen, Charles Mauds, and 3 Chinese. From Yokohama.—Sister Xtene, Marie Oller and Justine Mousin and G. B. Dendale. From Korea—Mr. and Mrs. George M. Marshall and Shandess. From Nagasaki—Rev. Montford.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. Aldean and Lieut. F. S. L. Luscomb, 2 children.
Mr. Aldean.
Mr. C. S. Barff.
Rev. S. A. Bayley, M.A.
Mr. W. Blayney.
Major & Mrs. Garnett-Botfield.
Mr. C. Brockman.
Captain Cobban.
Capt. and Mrs. Combe Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Morgan and child.
Captain R. Crawford.
Mr. W. B. Crocker.
Mr. Delbano.
Mr. J. Dick.
Mr. S. Dinadale.
Mr. J. Doggett.
Mr. R. H. Douglas.
Mr. W. A. Duff.
Mr. N. Edison.
Mr. G. Eldred.
Dr. D. Galvao.
Mr. & Mrs. L. Garwood.
Mrs. W. B. Harmston and child.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Harmston.
Mr. Frank Harmston.
Mr. C. H. S. Harris.
Mrs. Hodges.
Mr. E. Iversen.
Mr. J. Kirkwood.
Mr. W. Whibley.
Mr. K. Love.

Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. A. Martin.
Miss MacCallum.
Miss McArthur.
Miss McComb.
Mr. J. McWilliams.
Mr. A. M'Elwan.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Major & Mrs. Purchas.
Mr. S. Reich.
Mr. W. Robinson.
Mr. F. E. Sheas.
Mr. N. Siebs.
Mr. D. Smith.
Mrs. A. Smith.
Mr. F. Stewart.
Mr. John Stewart.
Mr. P. S. Sturz.
Mr. J. Tebenn.
Mr. W. Tarn.
Mr. H. A. S. Thompson.
Mr. J. Kinmonth.
Mr. & Mrs. Wrottesley.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRANC MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Salsaré*, with the outward French mail, left Saguenay on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on the 29th.

THE AMERICAN MAIIS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 6th instant, left Yokohama on the 26th, and may be expected here on the 2nd December.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 12th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The N. G. J. steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here tomorrow.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palliser* left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*, from London and Bombay, left Singapore on the 22nd instant at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 1st December.

The D. D. steamer *Klemhild*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and may be expected here on the 4th December.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left London for this port on the 28th ultimo.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ANGORO, British steamer, 2,077, G. W. Bannister, 23rd Nov., Moll 17th Nov., General—Nippon Yassei Kaiha.

ANGERTON, British steamer, 1,823, H. Maris, 23rd Nov.—Barry 1st October, Coals.—Dowdell, Carrill & Co.

ASK, Danish steamer, 591, N. C. Rebesch, 24th November.—Helsingør 21st November, and Holme 22nd, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AZAMOR, British steamer, 2,025, P. Gibson, R.N., 25th Nov.—Singapore 17th Nov., General—Tafe & Co.

BOMBAY, British steamer, 2,047, R. J. Sleeman, 26th Nov.—Shanghai 2nd Nov., and Foochow 24th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, T. T. Andersen, 21st November.—Salon 17th November, Rice—Meichers & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama.

DAWN, British steamer, 2,047, R. J. Sleeman, 26th Nov.—Shanghai 2nd Nov., and Foochow 24th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

DEUTSCHE, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 27th Nov.—Foochow 23rd Nov., Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 26th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 27th Nov.—Swatow 26th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

KUTANG, British steamer, 1,495, J. Young, 25th Nov.—Calcutta 7th Nov., Penang 14th, and Singapore 15th, Opium and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MAIOR, British steamer, 1,505, B. Grandison, 16th November.—Salon 9th Nov., Rice—Lau, Wegener & Co.

NAKAMURA, British steamer, 3,003, O. Marshall, R.N.R., 6th Nov.—Vancouver 24th Oct., via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai 4th Nov., General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

NEMO, British steamer, 1,015, B. Grandison, 16th November.—Salon 9th Nov., Rice—Lau, Wegener & Co.

PEKING, British steamer, 3,003, O. Marshall, R.N.R., 6th Nov.—Vancouver 24th Oct., via Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai 4th Nov., General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

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